

No. 0512	號二十百五千九第	日六十二月五年四十緒光	HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 5th, 1888.	四拜禮	號五月七英港香	PRICE 2s PER MONTH
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SHIPPING. **W. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.** HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING. VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY. CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP.  "NOTHING SUCCEEDS BUT SUCCESS."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THÉÂTRE ROYAL,  
 CITY HALL, HONGKONG.  
 SATURDAY NIGHT.  
 the 7th July, 1888.  
 WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS  
 "WORLD OF WONDERS"  
 Our efforts acknowledged by  
 CROWDED, FASHIONABLE AND  
 DELICIOUS AUDIENCES.  
 THE LAST GUN AND BIGGEST BOMB.  
 POSITIVELY FAREWELL PERFORMANCE  
 AND COMPLEMENTARY  
 B E N E F I T  
 RESERVED FOR  
 Mr. and Mrs. WASH NORTON.  
 A MONSTER PROGRAMME OF  
 NOVELTIES.  
 EVERYTHING NEW.  
 NOTHING REPEATED.  
 First Time of  
 Mr. and Mrs. WASH NORTON  
 in their resounding and entitled  
 "A PECULIAR F.A.X."  
 Timothly..... Mr. WASH NORTON  
 Catherine..... Mrs. WASH NORTON

THE HARVEY BROTHERS  
Ludicrous Production  
"THE TROUBADOUR"  
OR  
"THE CUT UP TENOR"

First Time of  
Mr. and Mrs. WASH NORTON  
in their spiritual seances entitled  
"15 MINUTES WITH THE GHOSTS."  
The Ancient Pillory and Stocks and  
"Katie King" mystery.

Do the dead return, or is it deception?

First Time of  
**ACHMED ALI BEY,**  
in his original and unequalled Japanese  
Illusion, entitled  
"THE HUMAN SERPENT"

NOTE.—Ahmed Ali Bey will on this, farewell night in Hongkong, EXPOSE the "BLACK CABINET" illusion.

M I S S H A I D A  
in new dancing specialities.

First Time of  
**MEDICINE VERSUS MAGNETISM**  
 PRICES AS USUAL.  
 Plan of Theatre at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH  
 LIMITED.

Notice.—The picture painted by Mr. ALB LINTON will again be given away. Every person on entering the Theatre will receive a number, and the holder of the lucky number drawn will receive the picture.

WASH NORTON  
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1888. 1

**W**OODYEAR'S ROYAL  
AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS

EVERYONE DELIGHTED WITH O  
GENUINE PERFORMANCES.  
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE GRE

EACH ACT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**REDUCTION OF PRICES.**  
**REDUCTION OF PRICES.**  
**Boxes of Six Chairs.**

Single Box Chairs .....  
Dress Circle Chairs .....  
Stalls (Carpeted Seats).....  
Pit.....  
No Half-price to Pit; no Europeans w  
admitted to the Pit,  
NAVAL & MILITARY EXCEPTED.

Sets may be secured at Messrs. KEN  
WALSH'S, L.D.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

7th July, 1888.  
SPECIAL AFTERNOON  
PERFORMANCE  
For Schools and Families residing at a distance.

	when special prices will be charge	
	Children, namely:—	
the	Chairs .....	50
at	Stalls .....	30
	Pis .....	20
	Servants in care of children to 1st Cl	
	extra	

Adults will be charged the Evening Paper.  
ROBT. LOVING  
General Agent  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1888.

**NOTICE.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that from

date VESSELS proceeding to  
from or via HONGKONG or AMOY will be  
to MEDICAL INSPECTION at Nag.  
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.  
TEISKE MINAMI,  
H. I. Japanese M.'s Con  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1888.

**G**UARANTEED the best Quality  
LAND GIN, in Stone Bottles,  
per dozen, also PUNCH, CURACAO,  
SICO, ANISETTE.  
GOOD. ENGLISH DOUBLE BARREL  
BREECH LOADING GUNS, 12 Bore  
blowdown, mounted in Boxes with acc-

latest improvement, in boxes, with every  
complete. Price, \$45.  
J. F. SCHEFFER,  
21 & 23, Pottinger St.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1893.

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**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

S/S. "MOGUL,"  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,  
NANG, AND SINGAPORE.  
CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby in-  
formed that all Goods are being landed at  
risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon  
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

Optional cargo will be forwarded  
notice to the contrary be given before  
TO-DAY.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

K. | Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
| ADAMSON, BELL &  
| 2 Hongkong, 4th July, 1888. Agents

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air section,  
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are to be rewarded with a button or an honorary  
 TOTAL  
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27\* latter being a large one, is not to exceed **Te 39**;  
 28\* smaller craft has to pay a minimum of **Te 10**.  
 29\* Should the Captain of the vessel sail by a  
 30\* position to pay the crew, the Customs  
 31\* of Chefoo has to pay the amount.  
 32\*  
 33\* **Art. III.**—Vessels which have only sprung a  
 34\* leak, and whose cargo can be saved, are ordered  
 35\* to stay during daytime, a white flag, by  
 36\* which the reef lights upon which signal the  
 37\* station will send off their boats, to make en-  
 38\* quires of the Captain of the vessel. The crew  
 39\* of the life-boats are instructed to go to board  
 40\* the vessel. Should the Captain wish to have his  
 41\* cargo brought on shore, then he can engage as  
 42\* many boats as he wishes, and the station will  
 43\* look after the cargo, and see that it is not  
 44\* injured while it is on shore. When the cargo has  
 45\* brought ashore, then the Captain and officer in  
 46\* charge of the station will have to agree upon a  
 47\* salvage, which is to amount to not more than  
 48\* the fourth part of the value of the goods.  
 49\* Should a vessel be severely damaged and be in  
 50\* great danger, then it has to hoist, during day-  
 51\* time, a black flag, and by night it has to show  
 52\* two green lights, when the station will send to  
 53\* the ship, with possible dispatch, a boat, with  
 54\* however. The Captain of the vessel in distress,  
 55\* available, will have to decide as to the best  
 56\* methods of saving those on board, and his saved  
 57\* goods are to be taken to the station. The goods  
 58\* from the station, will be most severely  
 59\* punished.  
 60\*  
 61\* **Art. IV.**—Should the vessel, from which the  
 62\* goods have been saved be in danger, then the  
 63\* Consular authorities are to be asked to take  
 64\* part in the inquiry and the value of the goods  
 65\* is to be fixed with regard to the greater or  
 66\* smaller efforts which were necessary to save  
 67\* them. When the labourer engaged with the  
 68\* salvaging of goods has been very great, the goods,  
 69\* saved, however but few, the reward is to amount

to one-third of their value. When the saving has been a difficult and the amount of goods a considerable one, or when the savings has been easy and the amount saved been but trifling, then the reward to be one-fourth of the value of the goods. When the savings has been easy and the amount of the goods saved great, then the remuneration is to be equal to one-fifth of their value. In case that goods have been saved by the natives from the bottom of the sea, then they are entitled to a reward equal to two-thirds of their value. For the saving of the life the remuneration is to be equal to one-third of the goods from which the saving has resulted. There have been great losses connected with the saving. In cases where the latter was easily effected, the 5 per cent. to be the remuneration. Should the persons thus saved be without means, then the Customs Troops are to pay to the saved the amount out of the frontier customs. All persons thus saved, no matter whether natives or foreigners, are to be kindly treated and to be supplied with food and clothing, if necessary, and to be sent to the place where in official or Council reside.

Art. V.—The above regulations are to be printed and distributed among all the population living near the seashore. Each station has tomorrow to send within five days to the Tao-tai or Prefect, an accurate report of any wreck which has occurred within their limits. Should this order not be acted upon, then the persons responsible for such an oversight will be duly punished. Each station is to be supplied with printed forms for such reports, which are to be filled in by those in charge of the stations.

Art. VI.—Six war-junks have been stationed near the Shantung Province, which are to assist the stations, whenever necessary. On the islands of Cheep-shan and Wo-yu signals, guns have already been erected and the Chinese islands which belong to the Shantung Province district are shortly to be provided with similar stations.

## HISTORIC EARTHQUAKES AT PEKING.

The earthquake in Peking on August 18th was the sharpest that has been known for at least a quarter of a century, and probably much longer. It lasted about fifteen seconds, and produced such sharp vibrations in the walls of houses that many persons expected greater harm to follow. But only in one case were the walls of the house of a foreigner crumbled actually falling from such shock that a building had to be sent for *insurance*. The earthquake was at half-past four p. m., and when many persons met at the station *parade* as it is at the house of the Japanese minister, was found on comparing notes that the course of the shaking was probably north to south, or, to be more minute, it had an inclination from north-west towards the south-east. The earthquakes in Peking shows that it is not unlikely that there will be a repetition of these vibrations for a month to come, but they will be the less severe. It is to be noted in the reign of Cheng-chia when the slaking took place at intervals for twenty-three days. This was four centuries ago. But in 1679 there was also an earthquake which lasted five intervals for more than a month. This present earthquake is certainly more like that of 1679 than that of 1793, which was three times as strong, and houses were seen in the most severe villages in that sort that Peking has ever had.

The *result* of the devastation caused by

and earthquakes are 1887-1888. The walls of the Temple of Confucius in Peking are, it may be trust to be true, an instance. They are ruined in many parts and it has been said are a standing memorial of what happened in 158 years ago. At this occasion the Emperor of China was general. The Emperor ordered 30,000 taels to be distributed to each banner, that is 240,000 taels in all, and no distinction was made in the distribution on account of there having been no variation in the different parts of the city. From this we conclude that all over the city there was a general shaking of walls. At the summer palace a thousand taels was given to each soldier to repair the mangled dress of the soldiers in their encampments which encircle the park of that palace. The emperor also sent officers entrusted with 20,000 taels to go into the suburbs of the city all round to give relief to the distressed among the poor population. The Emperor also took pity on all the government officers in Peking, great and small, and ordered half a year's salary to be given to them to aid a house of mourning. The Emperor said that the year would be prosperous. These things show

that the Peking earthquake of 846 a.m. on the 19th of the 8th month in 1780 was so terrific. The Emperor Yung-cheng was kneeling for one of the times during the day. All the imperial family and the great officers proceeded to offer him their congratulations on his having escaped the shock so happily. In the *Letres Edifiées* we are told that the Emperor Chiung-ling is very much of the Emperor Chinese-ling in his apartments saying, that the Chinese mode of building houses by interlocking a frame of wood and then filling up with bricks is indeed as safe a safety against their being shaken down by earthquakes.

The foaling of the two emperors on occasion of the earthquakes was not quite the same. In 1780 the Emperor Chiung-ling was told by a warning from heaven telling him that he had not behaved as he ought in his responsible position. In a special decree he alludes to heavy rain which had fallen twice since the earthquake, and he says that he could reform his house, and he remarks how gladly would he have suffered with them in the same way. He then says all these calamities are caused by man's evil action,

is right the heart of heaven and earth will be right also." But when was the heart of heaven and earth not right? If it ever be not right seems to suggest, it is because men have polluted themselves by evil actions. How can heaven and earth willingly send down calamities on mankind? He then alludes to the teaching of the Book of History, "those who act well, heaven sends down a hundred forms of prosperity." "If they act evil, heaven sends a hundred forms of calamity." He further quotes from the Kan-ying-pi, "The earth is not without a shadow, the shadow follows it follows them just as a shadow follows the substance which reflects it." This language shows that the Emperor Yang-shan studied Choo-foo-tzu and the moral philosophy of the great sages of the past. In contrast to this, he criticizes the Emperor Kien-wei for falling in with the rules of imperial etiquette and adopting somewhat inferior language when the earthquakes of 1679 occurred, rather than recognize into the causes of earth-

who, again will send the boats at  
to render assistance. Without su

their disposal and earth took flight." At its very core, the text speaks to the great truth that it is human beings who are responsible for punishment by the heavens. How can heaven and earth willingly send down calamities on mankind? If the then studies the teaching of the Book of History, "those who act well, heaven sends down on them a hundred forms of prosperity." If they act badly, heaven sends a hundred forms of calamity." He further quotes from the *Shi Jing*, "The salary of the ruler is the reward for his tribulation of good and evil follows them just as it is shadow follows the substance which reflects it." This language draws that the Emperor Ying Chang studied *Chou-tzu-tao* and the *Canon of Changes* and the *Shi* and *Chou* books with eager faith. In contrast to this, his father the Emperor Kung was while falling in with the rules of imperial stagnation and adopting somewhat similar language when the earthquakes of 1679 occurred, rather than inquiries into the causes of earthquakes.

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receives also a paper of legitimatization and foreign, which are in dist



